

# Developing Mathematical Thinking for Young Children

Current Research Findings and Implications

Early Year Conference 2014

Sam Strother, Associate Director  
Jonathan Brendefur, Director

*Developing Mathematical Thinking Institute (DMTI) - Boise, ID*



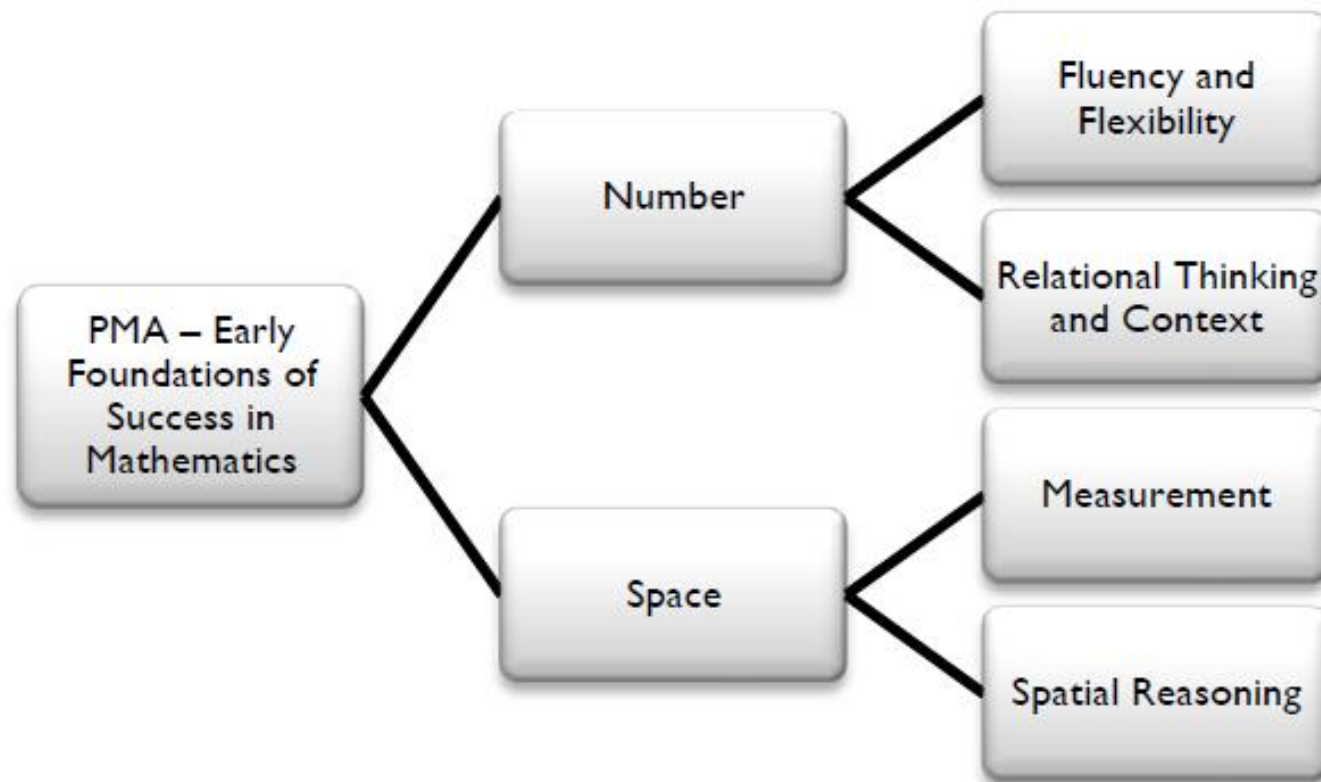
# Questions for today:

- “ Why is early mathematics important?
- “ What do we know now that we did not know 10-15 years ago?
- “ How can we support young children’s learning of mathematics?



# Primary Math Assessment PreK-2<sup>nd</sup> grade

*Figure 1. Overview of PMA constructs.*



# Why is early mathematics important?

“ Mathematically proficient young children:

- . Pass standardized achievement tests at a higher rate in grades 3-12 than children who are less proficient
- . Have higher levels of literacy skills than students who demonstrate early literacy ability
- . Achieve at a higher rate than their less proficient peers in middle school and high school math classes, particularly high school algebra
- . Earn a greater income as adults than less proficient children (often attributed to a greater level of post-secondary education)
- . Profess a very high level of satisfaction with their personal lives and careers in adulthood



Brendefur et al. 2011; 2012; Clements & Sarama, 2007; Duncan et al. 2007; Rivera-Batiz, 1992; Wolfgang, Stannard & Ithel, 2001



# What do we know now that we did not know 10-15 years ago?

- “ Gender differences found in older children and adults’ math ability are less evident in young children
- “ Teachers and parents can improve young children’s math ability by creating opportunities to engage in mathematical activity
- “ Early childhood educational programs emphasizing problem-solving, spatial reasoning tasks and mathematical relationships have a greater impact on learning than those emphasizing rules and procedures



Brendefur et al. 2011; Clements & Sarama, 2007; Duncan et al. 2007; Lempke et al., 2004; NRC, 2001; Wolfgang, Stannard & Ithel, 2001



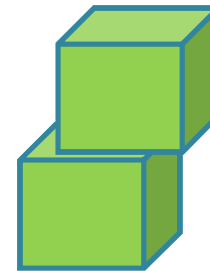
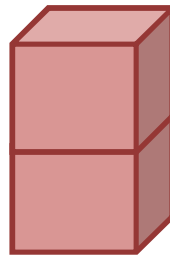
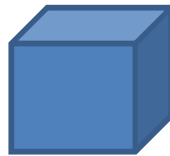
# How can we support young children's learning of mathematics?

“ Picture 5 blocks (all cubes) in front of you. If you were asked to stack the 5 blocks into a tower, how would you begin?

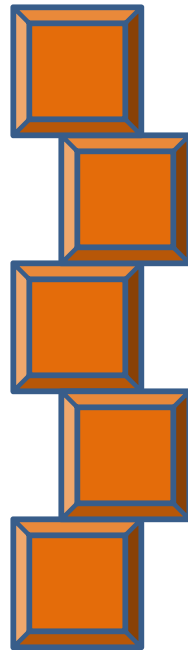


# How can we support young children's learning of mathematics?

“ Picture 5 blocks (all cubes) in front of you. If you were asked to stack the 5 blocks into a tower, how would you begin?



# Why do spatial relations matter?

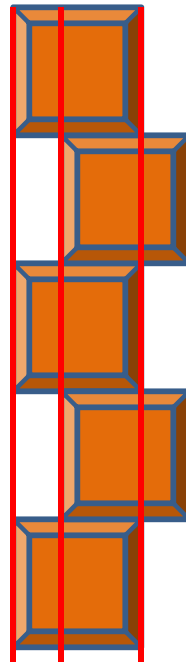


$$3 + 2 = \underline{\quad} + 1$$





# Early Conceptions of Equality and Proportion



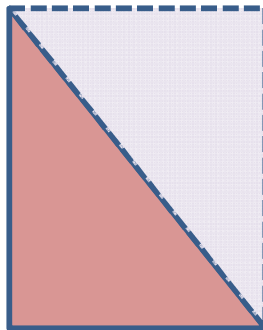
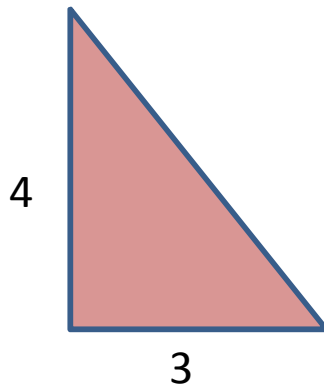
$$3 + 2 = \_\_\_ + 1$$



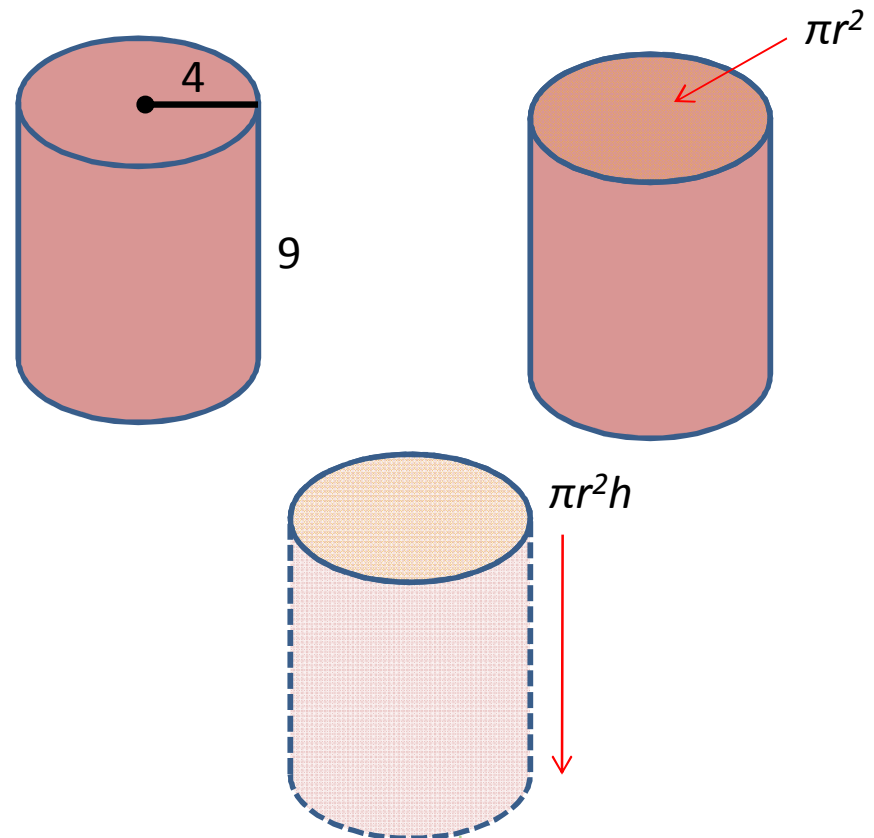
(Brendefur et al. 2011; 2012; Hanline, Milton & Phelps, 2001;  
Wolfgang et al., 2001)

# Spatial Relations: Making Sense of Formulas

$$A = 1/2bh$$



$$V = \pi r^2 h$$



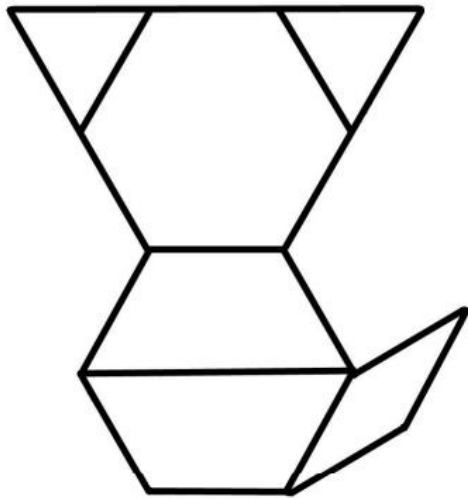
Building Spatial Reasoning

# GEOMETRY TASKS

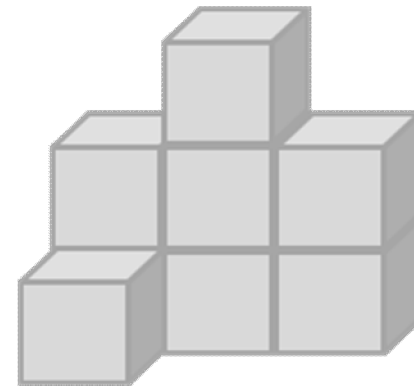


# Two Geometry Tasks

” Pattern Block Mats



” Perspective Drawings

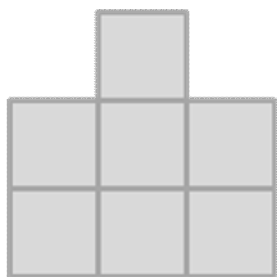


# Pattern Block Mats

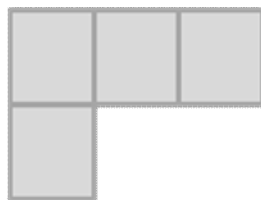
- “ Use the pattern blocks to cover the outline on the pattern block mat.
- “ Graph the number of each type of pattern block you used on a line plot.
- “ Trade with a partner and try to cover the pattern block mat using their graph as a guide to the pieces you can use.
- “ *Young children should engage in composing and decomposing geometric figures in the way you did when you covered the pattern block mat.*



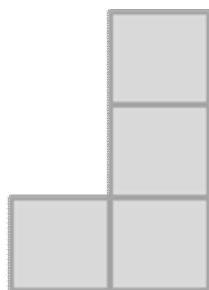
# Perspective Drawings



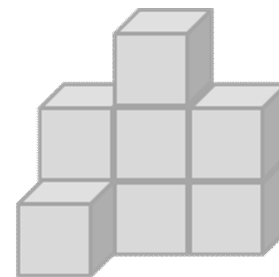
Front



Top



Side



# Perspective Drawings

- “ Create your own model of a building using 10 cubes.
- “ Draw multiple views of the building and challenge peers to re-create it (using just your drawings)
- “ **Outcomes:** students simultaneously practice counting, increase their quantitative reasoning ability, and develop their spatial reasoning skills.



Important Models and Experiences

# CONNECTING MEASUREMENT AND NUMBER CONCEPTS





# Bar Model

- “ Construct/Draw the number 132 using the fewest bar model units below.
- “ Find another way to build a bar model for 132 using units of 1, 10 and 100.



- “ *Young children should be encouraged to organize their models (physical and visual) in ways that will allow them to make comparisons and relate magnitudes of quantities.*





# Bar Model

” Draw the following numbers using the fewest bar model units.

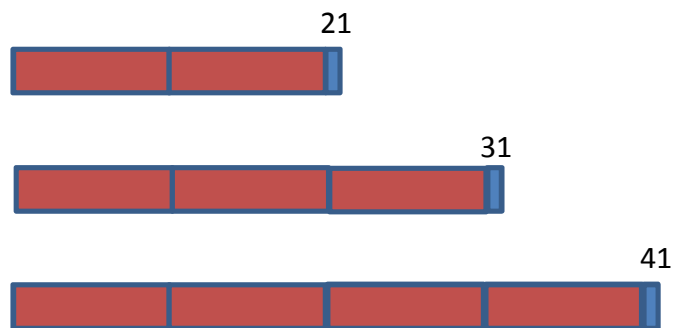
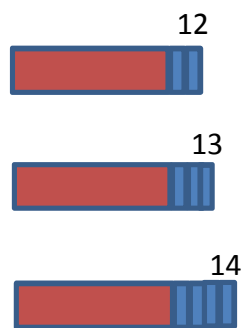
12, 13, 14

and

21, 31, 41

Explain the difference between place value.





# Questions?

[samstrother.dmti@gmail.com](mailto:samstrother.dmti@gmail.com)

[brendefur.dmti@gmail.com](mailto:brendefur.dmti@gmail.com)

